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## **PROBLEMS RELATED TO ORGANIC FARMING**

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

India is the world's fastest growing large economy and agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. Agriculture has vital role in socio-economic development of India. 70 % Indians live in rural areas and 58% people are engaged in agriculture which is more than half. But the economic contribution of agriculture in Indian economy is declining day by day with increasing India's economic growth.

According to Majid Hussain, the science or art of cultivating soil, growing and harvesting of crops, domestication of animals and raising of livestock is known as agriculture. Cultivation is started around 10000 years before present. Moreover, there are strong reasons to believe that women who used to back at the camping site while the men folk was hunting missions, was real pioneer of plant domestication. According to Vavilov (1949), there were 8 major centres of origin of cultivating plants. Agricultural patterns are controlled by geographical factors such as topography, slope, altitude, climate, soil, availability of water etc. If we look back to India's agricultural history, the signs found in the Indus valley and some part of southern India where sustainable agriculture was practiced and this practice was favourable for environment and living organism. Now days there is need have to go past it is mean that to go towards organic farming for sustainable development and existence of living organism. Cuba is completely organic country. Sikkim is first state of India to declare and adopt organic farming. Sikkim is first organic state in India. Pavan Chamling who was chief minister of Sikkim declared policy of transforming Sikkim into total organic state.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

This research paper is based on primary and secondary data.

**STUDY REGION:**

Malgaon is selected for study which 14 km from satara. It is situated between 17.8115 N and 74.0388 E. It is located at 637 m above sea level. Canal irrigation available there.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

In second world war, nerve gas was used which affects on nervous system human being. After that nerve gas was started to use in agriculture. In 1939, Pol Moolar developed a DDT chemical and formed chlorinated hydrocarbon which is insecticide and world realized a new technology for agriculture. Green revolution welcomed by us to tackle the problem of food crises firstly production increased but later many problems by using excessive use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides and plant protection chemical. Requirement of high yielding seeds every year, high yielding varieties are easily victim to pest and diseases , increased water demand, monocropping system, raised investment in agriculture. Income of farmers not soared, it become stagnant and after some years it decreased. It promote loan over farmers and increased number of suicide incidents. Investment in agriculture raised by day to farmers so net income reduced while fertilizer, pesticide, insecticide supplying industries flourished in country. Due to green revolution only production of wheat and rice increased and production of other food crops plummeted. Hybrid crops not fulfilled the need of nutrition. These biggest impact is that 70% women and children are malnourished , 42% children are under weight, 58% children below 2 years are dwarf, 75% children below 5 years, 51 % women of 15-59 age group and 87% pregnant women in India are affected by anaemia (Prashant Naikwadi, 2016). Behind this the question of soil erosion, infertility, destruction of soil vitality, soil pollution, water pollution, air pollution, poisonous food chain, health diseases disappear traditional varieties, destruction of biodiversity are raised . Department of agriculture and cooperation implemented a central base scheme

namely 'Monitoring of pesticide residues at National level since 2005-2006 to test pesticide residues in agricultural commodities by network of 24 laboratories in India. Under this scheme during the period April 2010 to March 2011 a total 15321 samples have been analysed, among them residues were detected in 1044 (6.8%) samples. During 2011 -2012 , 2012-13, 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 it was 1.2%, 1.7%, 2.6%, 3.2% and 2.6% respectively. Residues of chlorpyrifos, cypermethrin, endosulfan, profenophos and triazophos were most frequently detected.

Modern conventional agriculture causes ecological and environmental disaster. Organic farming is most essential and beneficial for human being. In ancient period farmers cultivated the land according to local resources ultimately conserved the soil, water and biodiversity also. Hence we should welcome traditional sustainable organic farming for our safe life without harming the ecosystem. Organic farming have principle of live and let live. According to the Food and Agriculture organization reports at the International conference on organic agriculture and food security 2007, conversion of global agriculture to organic management without converting wild lands to agriculture and using organic fertilizers, would result in a global agricultural supply of 2640 to 4380 kcal/person/day.

According to NPOP, Department of commerce, ministry of commerce and industry New Delhi, "Conventional farming system dependant on input artificial fertilizers or chemicals and pesticides or which are not in conformity with the basic standards of organic production. Organic farming is system of farm design and management to create an ecosystem, which can achieve sustainable productivity without the use of artificial external inputs such as chemical fertilizers and pesticides ([www.apeda.gov.in](http://www.apeda.gov.in)). According to USDA " Organic farming is a system which avoids or largely excludes the use of synthetic inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, hormones, feed activities etc. and to the maximum extent feasible rely upon crop rotation, crop residues, animal manures, off farm organic waste, mineral grade rock additives and biological system of nutrient mobilization and plant protection Organic farming is system in which think about health of living organism and environmental factors (soil, water air etc.)

sustainability of ecosystem, conservation of environment and biodiversity and adopted natural resources for cultivation for achieving that including animal husbandry.

#### **VIKRAM KADAM'S AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE:**

Vikram Kadam from malgaon tal- satara, Dist.- Satara has 6 acre agricultural land. He has been practicing sustainable agriculture since 1995. The soil in his farm is Muramd and black. He used cow dung, urine for farming. 15 guntha land is left behind for fodder which is also grown organically. There are 3 to 4 workers are working in his farm for agricultural work such as to weed, grading, packing barcoding etc. On farm waste, cow dung, cow urine, some plants, organic jaggery, honey are used foe forming fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides. They made Jivamrit, dhanjivamrit, panchgavya, dashparni ark, Amritpani, neem-vermi ark, vermin-compost of indigenous worms used as fertilizer, pesticide, insecticide and growth promoter which enrich the soil. Soil plays significant role in agriculture. Lord Northbourn stated that soil is living thing in his book entitled 'Look to Land' in 1940. Rudolf Stainer says, health of plants depends on healthy soil and health of soil is depend on healthy animals (for manure) (Prashant Naikwadi ,2016).

He use Beejamrit to treat the seeds. His experience said that don't totaly eradicate and control the weeds instead of that do weed management. Because some weeds are useful eg. Ghol weed reduces inadequacy of magnesium. Nature grows specific wed before attack of specific insects as a resistance. However some weeds are headache eg. Harali. But it also eradicate by bio technique. They cut the weed and spread over the land. He believe that nature maintained balance between predator and pest. He practiced mixed farming and crop rotation to control the pests in soil. They use Yellow trap for estimating the virulence of pest attack.

In Satara 38 groups are activated. Vikram Kadam and farmers of surrounding area formed group of 28 farmers from Malgaon, Shivthar, Gove etc. named bhairvnath group. Total cultivated land is 50 acre under this group. Kadam's groups product goes by brand named Satvik to satara , big Basket,

Amezon at Mumbai, hospitals. Kadams group made barcoding. If anyone or any agency, organization sanshta will test their product and found that product is inorganic. It can easily found out produced famer with tracenet. ATMA conducted seminars, conferences of farmers whose products are organic with consumers, company holders, traders etc. eg. Atma was organized the conference at Lakeview Hotel Satara. Bhairavnath group have certified their jaggery and liquid jaggery product. This reports shows Atrazine, carbofuron, phorate, simazine, sulphur Dioxide are not detected and these are organic.

### **BARRIERS:**

Farmers mind is not ready for organic farming. Farmers not purely known technological knowledge about organic farming. In group system, farmers get together physically but not absolute mentally. They don't think thoughtfully. Organic yield on average declined initially when converting from high-input system. In India, farmers land holding capacity is small. They depend on that small piece of land. Hence low yield affect their economic condition. Bio-inputs which are available in market are inferior in quality. Near about 99% bio-inputs are duped in market because it has not being control of government. As per Kadam's opinion, if you will depend on market oriented bio-input, you cannot practice organic farming successfully. Biological contents are not available easily. Labour charges are high. Transportation, grading packing charges goes to high. Kadam said, if sending commodities are small in quantity transportation charges are same and if any time products are high in quantity then what about remaining. Kadam send their product to Big Basket but they demand specific weighted commodity. If farmers will get assured market they can tend towards organic farming. For this certification is one of the essential content. The answers of questions related to organic farming obtain through certification to the farmers. But certification fee is not affordable to individual farmers. Local demand for organic product is negligible and don't get suitable price to that. Another side international demand is high for certified products. Government not implemented enough policies for organic farming and which are exist that are incorporate with poor provision. In Maharashtra ATMA provided 1 crore 92

lakh. They give 25,000 Rs. per acre for organic farming. Kadam's group benefited it. But it is not sufficient. Central government or state government not sufficient funded to organic farming. People attracted towards conventional products because they looks very attractive and available in low cost. Indians are not aware about their health.

### CONCLUSION:

Organic product is usually found to contain no pesticide residue. They are superior in terms of safety and nutritional content than conventionally produced foods. Although initially yield organic farming decline when converting from high input system after 3-4 years it become double. There should be programme for production of seeds for availability of good quality at local level eg. VOFA (Vidharbha Organic farming Association) started seed bank at Kalaspur village. Crop-livestock farming is part of organic farming and there should be linkage between organic farmers and livestock growing farmers. Farmers should be use on farm produced inputs or off farm certified inputs. Phase out chemical pesticides and fertilizers from the farming sector by ban of sale, legislation, enforcing a prescription based system. Subsidies on chemical fertilizers and pesticides should be reduced. Initially this campaign should be activated in rainfed area, drought prone , food crop producing area. Training programmes, seminars, conferences, orientation programmes should be conducted. Films, posters, pamphlets, stickers related to chemical hazard, electronic media, shows, dramas, organic food festival can play important role in publicity of organic farming. Farmers group can direct marketing with end user institutions such as school, hostels, hotels, hospitals, ayurved centres. There is contract between standards of European countries with NPOP of India. Hence we can export our certified organic commodity to European countries without any other certification. Organic farming should be informed in educational institutions, prisons. A specific campaign should be started among students. Research should be conducted on soil management, pest management etc.

Plant domestication has been started by women and always women are participated in agricultural practices and women take care of health of their

family. Hence there is need of participation of women in awareness campaign and organic movement. Women can develop gardens with organic vegetables and fruits. Self-help groups of women can cultivate organic farming of vegetables.

It is responsibility of government to encourage organic farming to ensure poison free safe food at affordable price to every citizen. Government should take solemn lead to encourage farmers through implementation of various policies, financial aid, creation and assurance of domestic market like Organic Bazar, Eco-shops, providing subsidies for organic farming, interest free loan, control over bio-inputs especially.

There is need of team work including government, farmer, consumer, trader, businessman, NGO, self-help groups, organizations, agencies etc. Organic farming generate employment opportunities by various activities such as ICS development and certification, production of organic commodities, processing and packaging, marketing etc. All these factors strengthen the organic farming. But honest of farmers is basic and most important thing in this process.

Biodynamic farming, Rishi Krishi, Panchgavya krishi, natural farming, Nateuco farming, Jaiva krishi etc. can be practiced which are cheap and farm resource based. Organic farming is sustainable, remunerative, respectable, lucrative, income generating farming system. So we must be accept this farming system.

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